Two policemen at \$1,200 (new item)..... Two night watchmen at \$500 (new item). Doorke-per (new item).

Total.....

1873—
Compensation of President
Private secretary
Lasistant secretary
we executive clerks at \$2,800,
secretary to sign land patents.
teward.

Total.....

Messenger.
Two policemen at \$1,320.
Two doorkeepers at \$1,200.
One watchman.
Une night watchman.
Contingent expenses
Furnace keeper.

1875-

Messenger
Two policemen at \$1,320
Two doorkeepers at \$1,320
One watchman
One night watchman
Contingent expenses
Postage stamps now item).
Furnace keeper.

1874—
Compensation of President...
Private secretary
Assistant accretary
Two executive clerks at \$2,000.
Reward
Messange

Total.....

Total

1877—
Compensation of President ...
Private secretary
Assistant secretary

Steward Two executive clerks at \$2,000

1878—
Compensation of President.
Private secretary
Assistant secretary
Two executive clerks at \$1,000
Usher
One clerk (new item).
One clerk (new item).
One clerk (new item).
One telegraph operator (new item)
Pour measengers at \$1,200 (new item)
One night watchman

e night unher or doorkeepers at \$1,400 decrease of \$200 each or doorkeepers at \$1,200. e turnace keepers uingent expenses

Messenger
One night watchman
One night usher
Two day ushers at \$1,200
Two disorkeepers at \$1,200
Furnace keeper
Contingent expenses

Total.....

Compensation of President..... Private secretary Assistant secretary Two executive clerks at \$2,000.

One clerk
One clerk
One clerk
One telegraph operator.
Four messengers at \$1,200.
One might watchman.
One might naher.
Two day ushers at \$1,400.
Two downkeepers at \$1,200.
One furnace keeper.
Contingent expenses.

1980—
Compensation of President.
Private secretary
Assistant secretary
Two executive clerks at \$2,000.

ive messengers at \$1.200 wo doorkeepers at \$1.200 me night usher ne night watchman ne fireman.

1881— empensation of President... rivate secretary

e fireman. atingent expenses, &c...

public affairs.

Total....

Assistant secretary
Two executive cierks at \$2,000

ph operator (increase of £300

It is seen by these figures that the ex-

enses were increased over one hundred per

cent, after the rush of business which grew

out of the civil war had been reduced to a

normal condition. And what is more singu-

lar still, this augmentation was greatest

under HAYES, when the country had com-

pletely settled down to peaceful ways, and

there was hardly a ripple on the surface of

The policy of retrenchment and reform

with which the Democrats started out in

1876 was not prosecuted as vigorously as it

should have been in the two last Congresses,

and the Committee of Appropriations that

originated the supply bills is justly an-

swerable for default of duty in this respect.

That culpable neglect may be properly re-

garded as one of the causes for the loss of

the present House of Representatives, in

connection with other unpardonable blun-

ought to teach those who brought it upon

themselves that the people do not forgive

Can England Rely on her Volunteers

The favorable comments of the London

press on the recent review of the English

volunteers at Windsor, attest how great a

change has come over public opinion in re-

lation to this element of the national mili-

tary strength. For years it was the fashion

among civilians, as well as regular army

officers, to sneer at this organization; but

the movement was not discouraged, and

has at length made good its claim to con-

sideration. This change in popular sen-

iment is due not only to improvement in

the volunteers themselves, but to the altered

point of view from which, since the defeat

of the British forces in the Transvaal, the

That the volunteer force of Great Britain,

which now numbers 200,000 men, is the spon-

taneous product of a national impulse, is

clear from the fact that the Government has

until recently maintained an attitude of in-

difference, leaving it, for the most part, to

ts own management and its own resources.

In view, however, of the striking advance

exhibited by this organization in respect of

marksmanship, discipline, and esprit de

corps, and of its growing hold on the confi-

dence of the country, it was recognized two

years ago as an integral part of the military

system. Under the arrangement made in

1879, the volunteers, like the rest of the

Crown forces, are placed directly under the

Adjutant-General, charged with the su-

pervision of their training, equipment,

and conduct. The advantages of the

new regulations were signally evinced

at the recent review in Windsor Park. The

brigades were under the command of offi-

cers of the regular army; the orders of the

staff were conveyed with great precision,

and all the preparations for the comfort of

the men displayed care and forethought.

Never before have the travelling arrange-

ments been so complete, all directions re-

specting carriage by rail being issued

services of such auxiliaries are regarded.

treachery to public trusts.

ders. The lesson was a severe one and it

ne trained expenses, care of horses, and other new items never before suggested.

Total

Total

Compensation of Free dent.

Private secretary

Assistant secretary

Two executive clerks at \$2,300.

Steward

Total

1874—
Compensation of President
Private secretary
Assastant secretary
Two saccutive clerks at \$2,300.
Steward

eward
seasenger
seasenger
seasenger
seasenger
se olitemen at \$1,320
ne tight watchman
ne tight watchman
ne tight
odorkeepers at \$1,200
nuttingent expenses ducrease of \$2,000
arnace keeper.

A Day of Prayer.

Total for the week ...

.1,187,469

To-morrow the people of the country will prostrate themselves before Gop because of the murder of President GARFIELD. There is no doubt that throughout the Union, in city, town, village, and hamlet, the churches will be filled with worshippers.

The ordinary fast day proclaimed by the civil authorities is turned into a festival in actual practice. Formal prayers are, indeed, uttered in the churches, and the preachers get up special sermons for the occasion, but the mass of the people use the holiday for the purpose of sport. They do not stop to think of their dependence on the Divine protection. They are too eager to enjoy the extra day of rest to spend its hours in religious exercises. Their thoughts are of time and not eternity.

But to-morrow there will be real fasting and prayer among Christians of every name. It will be a day of universal mourning, and it is when men stand in the presence of death that they feel their own nothlingness and are most awakened to religious
thought. Then, if at no other time, they are
ready to acknowledge the power of God, and

Messenger.
One night usher.
Two day ushers at \$1,200.
Two day ushers at \$1,200.
Tender expers at \$1,200.
The derivative expers.
Contingent expenses.
Two policemen at \$1,320... their minds are impressed by the mystery of His government of the world. Even the careless, the infidel, the scoffing, and the profane are humbled as they look into the grave. They are all touched with religious sentiment. They all turn their thoughts toward Heaven. In their sorrow they are ready to look to Gop, though under ordipary circumstances they ignore Him, and perhaps even doubt His existence as a personal Being. They want comfort. Earth and man cannot give it, and so they instinctively fly to GoD and Heaven.

Who can doubt that deep in the hearts of all men lies a feeling of need for a Divine Father, capable of affections, and with an ear open to prayer? How small seem the conquests of infidelity, the triumphs of scientific skepticism, when we now find Government and people displaying a faith in Gop which is almost mediaval.

When President GARFIELD was battling for life, millions of prayers for his recovery were daily sent up; and now that he is dead, instead of distrusting the efficacy of prayer, we find that, even more than before, faith in prayer, in God, is strong among the people. Nothing can destroy the religious sentiment in man. No successful assault can ever be made on the fundamental principles of Christianity.

Why We Got On Without a President.

The country has learned one lesson during the last three months which those who would exalt the Federal authority at the expense of the State Governments will find it difficult to wipe out. For eighty days we have virtually had no President. . From the time when he was struck down by an assassin's bullet to the hour of his latest breath, JAMES A. GARFIELD gave no official order by word of mouth, and signed but one official document, which is said to have been merely a warrant of extradition.

And yet the country was never more orderly and tranquil.

The fact has led some light-headed persons to indulge in a good deal of gush over the law-abiding qualities of the American people; and we have been invited to picture the anarchy which it is said would have prevailed in any European country under analogous circumstances.

It is true enough that if France or Prussia or Russia, or any other highly centralized State, were left for a considerable period without an executive head, it would be in a bad way. The stoppage of the mainspring and driving wheel would throw out of gear all the mechanism of the local administration. But to this rule even in Europe there are exceptions which throw a flood of light on the real cause of the smoothness and security with which we have gone on in the absence of a Federal Executive.

Take the case of Switzerland, for instance. That country might be deprived for months of a chief magistrate, and yet no business or social interest would suffer. Why? Because Switzerland is not a centralized Government, but a union of cantons, and the guarantees of law and order are furnished not by the federal but by the cantonal authorities. So, too, the German empire, which is a confederation of States, might be left without a head, and the fact would not interfere with the internal peace and security of Bayaria, Saxony, Baden, and Würtemberg.

The truth is that for nearly three months our people have been practically dependent for the maintenance of law and order on our State, county, and municipal Governments. We have been living just as our forefathers lived, prior to 1789, when they framed a Constitution for the purpose of common defence against foreign enemies, and of averting intestine quarrels between States.

The supreme excellence of the American system of local self-government is amply demonstrated by the fact that the country has been able to go on successfully for eighty

days without a Federal Executive.

Extravagance at the White House. Down to the end of ANDREW Joffnson's term as President the expenditures for the Executive establishment were moderate and fair. There was no just ground for complaint. During the four years of civil war and the four following years the pressure of public business exceeded all former experience, and it necessarily diminished in proportion as order was established in the regular methods.

Gen. GRANT entered the White House on the 4th of March, 1869, and the appropriations had already been made for the year 1870. Starting at that time, and proceeding down to the last in 1881, the remarkable increase in these twelve years cannot fail to arrest attention and to provoke criticism, because it was without a color of justification, or even of a decent pretext. The following figures will speak for themselves:

1870-	
Compensation of President	25,000
Private se relary	3,250
Two executive clerks at \$2 300 each.	4.600
Secretary to sign land patents	1,500
Bleward	1,600
Ke senger, \$1.200; items, \$250.	1,450
Contingent expenses	4,000
Total	44,300
1871-	
Compensation of President	25,000
Private secretary (increase)	3,500
Assistant secretary	2,500
Impexecutive clerks at \$2.300	1,500
Secretary to sign land patents	2,000
Meaneliger	1.200
Contingent expenses	4,000
Total	14 90V
1972-	*****
Compensation of President	as they
France adventage	3 500
A SHIRLY IN THE PARTY OF THE PA	2.5 0
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6,600
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,500
Siena de	2,000
Messer gar	1.200

way stations being under the charge of experienced officers. A further attempt at centralization was contemplated in furnishing provisions for the troops, and it is expected that hereafter this will be done by the Quartermaster-General's department.

The great impetus given to rifle shooting in Great Britain by the volunteer move ment is well known, and the value of skilled marksmanship in modern warfare is now acknowledged on all hands. It was demonstrated by the Boer mailtin at Laing's Nek that a squad of accomplished riflemen, placed behind a bank, and well supplied with ammunition, could silence artillery. According to Sir Robert LOYD LINDSAY, who is an authority on this subject, and to whom we are indebted for most of the data here cited, a well-trained body of fifty men, placed under cover, can easily fire 3,000 shots in a quarter of an hour, and place every shot at 800 yards within a space no larger than an ordinary sized room. At this rate a battalion should be able to pour on an approaching enemy a shower of lead under which no troops could stand, much less advance. Of course it will not do to build too much on the figures obtained from the competition of picked men. No doubt the waste of ammunition and loss of opportunity in war will be enormous under the most favorable circumstances. But it was made equally certain by the success of the Boers that the waste and loss might be greatly reduced. The firing of the volunteers, which is already much superior to that of the regulars, may be expected to improve when they are supplied with an equally good weapon. All the men in the British army are furnished with the Martini-Henry rifle, while that arm is now issued only to three or four per cent. of the militia and volunteers. When and for what purposes is this aux-

iliary force of 200,000 men available? The

volunteers can be called upon for active service only in the case of actual or apprehended invasion. No matter how grave may be the emergency or danger, if it falls short of the specific peril named, the Crown is not even authorized to accept the spontaneous tender of their services. Thus we see that the volunteers, so far as regards the scope of their usefulness, correspond to the German Landsturm. Now, however, that the organization has revealed such capabilitles, many people would assimilate it to the German Landwehr, making of it a reserve, from which the active army could be recruited in time of need. According to Sir R. LOYD LINDSAY, the present popularity of the force, among all parties, would suffer, if it could be called upon to keep the peace in the event of internal troubles. It was the dread of invasion that called it into being, and this, he thinks, is the only danger that would silence all party differences and unite the nation in a conviction of the supreme necessity of action. It is suggested, however, that the volunteers might be turned to practical account, not as a part of the active army, but as a feeder to the regu lar army reserve. The need of reënforcing this reserve is obvious enough, since, according to the latest returns, its so-called 'first class" only musters 20,000 men. There is no doubt, either, that a volunteer reserve would secure a class of soldiers superior to any who have hitherto been drawn into the regular service. Of course joining the reserve would be perfectly optional with each volunteer, and he would merely be liable to be called out after a great national emergency had been declared, and then to serve only for the campaign. Probably some such attempt will be made to utilize an organization in which the people of Great Britain have learned to take a pride. It seems unreasonable to an outside observer that the volunteers should form no part of the territorial army, recently created, when

The Military Academy.

England's military resources.

has become impossible, in fact, to pass over

The report of the Board appointed to visit he Academy at West Point last June has at length appeared, and takes the double form of a report of the Board as a whole and an additional or minority report.

The two principal points on which the also to be the two most important ones connected with the immediate future of the institution. These are, first, the command and government of the Academy; secondly, the standard of qualification for entering the Academy, in its influence on the course of studies to be pursued there.

The visitors all agree that it is a mistake to make West Point a military department; and they agree also that the old custom of placing the school in charge of the Engineer Corps has been unwisely abandoned. But the majority are inclined, while stating these facts, not to dwell on them very strongly just at present; and it is this policy which determines the minority, consisting of DON CARLOS BUELL, MILOS, HASCALL, and H. B. LEDYARD, to make a decided issue, and to demand, first, that the school shall be taken out of the category of general military commands, and, secondly, that it shall specifically be restored to the charge of the Engineer Corps, subject, of course, to the War Office.

There is no doubt that the minority are right in insisting on their point. There is, perhaps, no technical violation of the law in the present arrangement. The Revised Statutes, section 1,309, declare that there shall be one superintendent, one commandant of cadets, and so on, without limiting their selection to any arm or is added that "the superintendent and the commandant of cadets, while serving as such, shall have, respectively, the local rank of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of engineers." It is notorious that if Gen. Howard has any such local rank, it is eclipsed in his rank and state as a full Brigadier-General. It is notorious that his predecessor, Gen. Schoffeld, exercised the full rank and command of a Major-General. The staffs of these officers are such as a Assistant Adjutant-General of the military department forms no part of the Academy organization, as prescribed in the Revised Statutes already referred to, and yet, as the visitors point out, he "occupies quarters required by the academic officers." Perhaps the assertion of the visitors that it was "contemplated by the law" that the school should be in charge of a Colonel of engineers is a fair inference from the local rank which Commander-in-Chief, who appoints an the superintendent is to have by statute; at all events, the inference is greatly strength. ened by the uniform practice up to the year 1866, when for the first time the superintendency was taken from the engineers and thrown open to the army at large.

It is possible that there may have been larger element of the experience of camthe idea was superficial, because the Engiwho had been brigade, division, or corps | civil courts cannot go. Were the bequests directly from the War Office, and the rail- | commanders throughout the war. The | in this case made to organizations holding

real trouble was, and still is, that the war left the regular army with an array of general officers totally out of proportion to the troops they had to command, and there has since been much difficulty in getting enough divisions, departments, and other commands for them to fill. West Point seemed to be a good berth for one high officer; and in order that a General might be assigned to it with becoming dignity, it was transformed, some years ago, to a military department. As the visitors all agree that the old plan was the best, and as the majority "commend in the highest terms the system established by the late Gen. THAYER" of the engineers, the minority are right in making an issue in this matter forthwith. They declare that since the change "there has been virtually no supervisor's restraining or governing authority;" that the Academy has been amenable only to the check of an ordinary Inspection and the operation of disjointed decisions;" that nowadays a superintendent "puts relatives and personal favorites in staff positions," himself gets his place through influence rather than through fitnes, and, with his army habits, "interposes his authority in a manner prejudicial to the discipline and educational character of the institution." This is, of course, a bitter attack on the present system. If the view is sound, the change demanded should be made at once; and we know of no reason why Gen. O. O. Howard should keep his place more than anybody else, if the school ought to be

restored to the engineers. The question of establishing a higher standard of educational qualification for admission is not easy to settle. For, what is the use of raising the standard, under the present system of appointment, if Congressmen do not send candidates who can reach it? The school is fitted to educate a certain number, and all it can do is to take the best that are sent. The minority suggest that a preparatory Government school might perhaps obviate the difficulty. But this, in some of the appointees might not even be qualified for the preparatory school. It would be substantially adding another year to the Government's course of free education for the army, with, of course, additional expense. The whole subject may perhaps get the careful discussion it deserves when the

next West Point appropriation bill comes up. The Board, while praising highly the body of instructors now in the Academy, are able. nevertheless, to suggest several improvements. They find that no instruction is given in swimming, too little in gymnastics, and that the exhibitions of fencing and bayonet exercises are spiritless. As for the fis cal or financial system, which has always been a subject of high praise hitherto, they show that it is in need of thorough over-

Church Dissensions in the Civil Courts. Differences within the Society of Friends

hauling and reform.

concern ng questions of doctrine and observance appear to have been at the bottom of a lawsuit in which Special Judge HILL of Indianapolis has just rendered a decision that is of more or less interest to all religious denominations. In this controversy, which has attracted general attention in the West, and, in Judge HILL's words, "has shaken this most intelligent and excellent Society throughout its whole organization and membership," the question presented was which of two societies, each styling itself the White Lick Quarterly Meeting of Friends, was entitled to recognition as the true bearer of the name, and, as such, to the receipt of legacies bequeathed by the will of CATHERINE MOLLOY, "for the benefit of the reedmen and refugees of the South," and

for the education of poor children." At the time the will was made there was up to the present date it is the only force only one organization of this name, and the which can fairly claim the designation. It amounts bequeathed were promptly paid by the executor to ALLEN HADLEY, its author the volunteers in calculating the extent of ized agent. Subsequently, in November, 1877, dissensions arose, and a part of the organization withdrew. HADLEY went with the seceders, and it was to compel him to surrender the money in his hands that the suit now decided was instituted.

The nature of the differences that gave rise to the separation is not set forth in the decision, further than in the statement that for some time previously, in various branch visitors have somewhat disagreed turn out societies, "departures from what are claimed as the established usages of the Society of Friends in the mode of conducting its worship were indulged in, and doctrines were taught by the ministers which are claimed to have been inconsistent with those entertained by that Society." Those who favored these changes were styled Progressionists, and the views held by them are evidently similar to those of the Hicks ites, or tending in that direction.

The Society of Friends is divided into subordinate and superior organizations known as preparatory, monthly, quarterly, and yearly meetings. It was at a session of the Western Yearly Meeting in September, 1877, that the differences just referred to first led to practical consequences. some of the representatives withdrawing and organizing a rival meeting because the convention decided in favor of Progressionist delegates from one of the quarterly meetings, as against a rival set of orthodox delegates. The rival organization was also called the Western Yearly Meeting, and was asserted to be the only true one of that name, because the only one adhering to the orthodox doctrines and customs originally

taught in the Society. Shortly thereafter a session of the White Lick Quarterly Meeting was called, and the same issue was raised there, and with a similar result, the orthodox minority withbranch of the service; but in section 1,310 it drawing and organizing a rival quarterly meeting, leaving the Progressionists, as before, in possession of the field. An allegation in the cross complaint that when these separations occurred the Progressionists obtained and held possession of the records of the two organizations "by such a force and determination that, to prevent any unearistianlike disturbances, said orthodox branches were compelled to abstain from any effort to regain possession thereof, but to await patiently the protection given them Colonel of engineers would not have. The by the law of the land," the Court pronounces unsustained by any evidence; but evidently strong feeling was manifested. Upon the issue presented by these facts,

Judge HILL decides in favor of the original or Progressionist quarterly meeting, on the ground that questions of compliance with doctrine and adherence to usage are to be determined by a religious denomination within itself through the bodies constituted for that purpose, and are not reviewable in the civil courts. The question whether the Progressionist yearly and quarterly meetings were justified in giving implied approval, as they did, to certain changes and departures in custom and doctrine, was one to be decided by a majority of their members, and had been some idea of infusing into the school a so decided. Moreover, the Progressionist meetings had continued to retain the paigning, in making this change; but if so, approval of the Society at large, while the seceding organizations had neer Corps was well supplied with officers | not obtained recognition. Behind this the

views described by the testator, and to be applied to the promotion of those views, it might be different; but where a legacy is given to a religious society for general charitable purposes, the question of changes in its views and usages will not be

inquired into by the civil courts. This decision is in accordance with the rule laid down in previous cases of a character more or less analogous in various States. In a leading case decided in this State by Chancellor WALWORTH, the law is stated briefly in these words: "All questions relating to the faith and practice of the Church and its mount at l along to the Church judicatories to which they have voluntarily subjected themselves. .t would be impracticable to follow any other rule.

The facts of the present case are invested with interest apart from the legal adjudication to which they have led, by the light they throw upon the forces and influences at work within the unobtrusive Society of Friends. It is evident that a sharp collision of earnestly asserted religious views may prove too severe a trial even for that nationt and strife-shunning spirit which it is one of the fundamental doctrines. of the Society to inculcate, and which was displayed so often and so impressively by its founders as well as by many of its later representatives.

To Reform the Civil Service.

The simplest and most effective way to reform the civil service is to abolish all Before the civil war there was no internal revenue taxation. That system of excise

duties was established to meet the requirement of an immense revenue which was caused by the war. The war was done long ago, and the public debt it created has in a great measure been paid off.

Now the income of the Treasury Depart ment is a great deal larger than is necessarv. Taxes must be taken off. If the Internal Revenue Department were abolished. turn, might be shifting the difficulty, as | the surplus which is now accumulating would cease to exist, and at the same time the civil service would be reformed by the dismissal of many thousands of officeholders who would no longer be necessary. This is an idea that merits a great deal of consideration.

> We do not often think it necessary to correct errors of the press, but the accident which made us speak of the late Mr. BART-LETT as "a lay lawyer" is too gross to be passed over. Mr. BARTLETT was no lay lawyer, but a thoroughly equipped and experlenced jurisconsult, familiar with all branches of legal science and legal practice, and equally able and distinguished as a counsellor and an advocate.

It is proper to add here that Mr. BART-LETT was born at Smithfield, Rhode Island, and studied law at Worcester, Mass., where he was admitted to the bar about 1843, on motion of DANIEL WEBSTER, whose friendship he acquired while a student, and retained as long as Mr. WEBSTER lived. Mr. BARTLETT practised law for several years in Massachusetts, and for the last twenty years in this State, where he was engaged in many notable cases of importance. Among these were the Callicor case, the FOSTER case, the STOKES case, the TWEED case, and the proceedings for the extradition of Mr. Dana to Washington, in which he successfully maintained the constitutional right of trial by jury against the executive power of the national Government. Another leading extradition case in which he was counsel for the defendant was that of Joan Lawrence, who was finally discharged from custody by the Court of Appeals. Mr. BARTLETT also enjoyed a large and lucrative practice as advisory or consulting counsel.

Two comets are now approaching the sun. ENCRE'S, which is no stranger, as it revisits us once in every three and a half years, and the new one discovered in the northeast on the night that President GARFIELD died. Neither s yet visible to the naked eye. ENCRE's rarely becomes bright enough to be seen without telescopes, but the new comet has possibilities. It would not be unprecedented if we should have two brilliant comets this year. Two of the grandest comets on record appeared in the year 1402. At the very time that the enormous comet of 1618 was scaring Europe, another huge comet was visible in the southern homisphere. It is also a mistake to suppose that 1861 has furnished an unprecedented number of comets. Only four new comets have been discovered this year. In 1858, the year of the great comet. no less than eight comets were seen, of which six were new ones. In 1846 there were nine comets visible, of which eight had never been seen before. There have been many years in which four and five comets have been seen. So whatever may be claimed for 1881 on account of its other marvels, it certainly does not yet take the front rank as a comet year.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Could not The See, when speaking of another journal evolve some other term in place of the backneyed, long since worn out "esteemed contemporary"-something flavoring of

it doesn't want to. An unvarying form of address, such as "Mr. So-and-so," or, as the members of legislative bodies make use of, "the honorable gentleman from Blank," is a most convenient and dignified convention, and to depart from it would be a needless affectation. THE SUN will always speak of its contemporaries as esteemed. With all their faults we love

them still.

An Unfavorable Optnion of Georgia. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In answer to the inquiries of "Ambitious," Ladvise him not to go to Georgia. Lajeak from experience. Two years ago I went down to serie in the Fielmont section of South Carolina, on the conflues of Georgia, and after staying there eight months. Let for the following reasons.

A living cannot be made because of the powersy of the soil, the majority of the cleared land for saje being obsolete, worn-out-old plantations, not worth taking as a cit. Market cachifies are too remote, the roads are a discrete to evaluation and unworthy of the name, and churches and schools are less and table tween. The incessant leavy rains of winter cut guiltes in the brack red soil on the elevated lands in which you could hice shores. The only lamis that are worth anything are the river notions, but hidders are not within to self them, In animper the rivers overthow, and the crops are increased activated. This description is applicable to we stern resource. The centre section is the best. The scalouard is only fit for highers. the inquiries of " Ambitious," I advise him not to go

The Civil Service Board of Examiners of the Custom House are at variance on the question of the power of Cullector Robertson to promote officers from the lawer grades of the arrive. The Collector wanted to make some inquitating and amendment cierks entry clerks within a therease. Such a Gen. Williams, the charman in the case such as a constraint in the clerks under the charman through the transmitted the clerks and the clerks under each Baird decided that entre clerks and inquitating and amendment clerks came within the same reade and that sinder the cierk as each within the same reade and that sinder the cierk to examinations were required assists of the clerks of the continuous were required to the continuous of the continuous from the rules of collector Robertson solved the exampt from the rules of collector Robertson solved the underload some training the prominious. Mr. Barrett, the Collector's secretary, has been made Special Deputy Collector. The Civil Service Board of Examiners of the

Throngs Gazing at the Francklyn Cottage. Long Brancu, Sept. 24.—Since the Presiden-tial funeral train left Elberon on Wednesday marning there has been a rush to view the exterior of the cottage where the President died. So one is allowed to enter it, and sightlesers content themselves by walking down the hart fors the second track and gasting at the windows of the rusm in which he died. Nearly all of the neighboring cottages are described.

Mossrs, T. B. Peterson & Brothers have added to their long list of popular runnings a love story by a Russian grances, written in French, and translated into English by Mrs. Sherwood. Its title is "Salmon's Falsehood. It is a charming tale of simple and unaffected

THE NEW CABINET? Gen. Grant Not to be a Member-Senator Jones

-Senator Sargent-The Star Houtes. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 .- Gen. Grant and Senator Jones-the latter having his residence here - are the only great Stalwart leaders now in Washington. There is a conspicuous absence of the others - Conkling, Cameron, Logan, and the rest; while of Arthur's intimates George Bliss is about the only one who has found his way hither. One might perhaps detect something like method in this. It certainly comports with the strictest propriety. If it is studied policy it is well chosen. The President, while awaiting the completion of the preparations at the White House, is the guest of Senator Jones. Gen. Grant, who came here to attend the Garfield obsequies, as did also ex-Gov. Hayes, ha heretofore, when in the city, been the guest " is friend Gen. Beals, but this time he becam , with President Arthur, the guest of the Nevada Senator. Speaker Sharpe's early presence in Washington and his visit to the President, where he was accorded the opportunity which he evidently sought to have a conversation alone with the President, had perhaps some significance. Did he have some-

thing to say in behalf of the Half Breeds? The notion that President Arthur will not start his Administration by selecting as soon as it suits his purpose a Cabinet of his own, is aiready given up. That idea went from men's minds like a puff of wind through the window. But it will probably be less difficult to satisfy himself than some whom he wishes to please and who will ask to be heard. The history of Cabinet making, could the whole truth be known, would record something like this as the rule rather than the exception. It is the superabundance, not the lack of help, that causes the rouble. Arthur, left to himself, would probably select a Cabinet that would be satisfactory to himself. It is doubtful if as much can be said f anything on the cooperative plan.

Concerning the Cabinet question, this much may be said. President Arthur yesterday on receiving their resignations requested the present Cabinet efficers to continue at their posts till be could consider the subject, which he could not do then, ner for some time, perhaps, It may be said, however, that the resignations tendered by the members of the present Cabinet

It may be said, hewever, that the resignations tendered by the members of the present Cabinet will be exercised the properties. As the Senate will be called to meet in extra assation on the 10th of October, it may not be as late as a December. The fact that this is the period when the departments are preparing their review would be selected for the change.

As to the composition of the new Cabinet Assation to the composition of the new Cabinet Assations are preparing their review would be selected for the change.

As to the composition of the new Cabinet Assations are selected for the change.

As to the composition of the new Cabinet Assations are selected for the change.

As to the composition of the new Cabinet Assations are selected for the Cabinet Grant's aume has been used in connection with the post of Secretary of State, it may be understood now and deficitely that Gen. Grant will not be a member of Freedent Actinur's Cabinet as a there were one tendered to him. He will ask no office of the President tender for himself or any one else. If the Freedent seeks his adding the properties of the president tender for himself or any one else. If the Freedent seeks his adding to the president tender to him. He will ask no office of the President tender for himself or any one else. If the Freedent seeks his adding to the president tender to him. He will ask no office of the President tender for himself or any one else. If the Freedent seeks his adding to the president tender to him. He will ask no office of the President tender to him. He will ask no office of the President tenders studes are not the only ones, or even the great-est, that require attention.

A PECULIAR QUESTION.

Can the senate Elect a Man from Without Ite Hody to be President Pro Tem.

In view of the death of President Garfield and the accession to the Presidency of Vice-President Arthur, an interesting quesion arises touching the organization of the Senate. The President pro tempore, who must be elected as soon as the Senate convenes, will assume the duties relinquished by the Vice-President and will have no vote, except when there is a tie. Inasmuch as the Senate as now constituted, or as it will be as soon as the successors to Senators Conkling, Platt, and Burnside are admitted, will, if Senstor Mahone continues to net with the Republicans, be equally divided. the question occurs as to how a deadlock can be avoided. Upon this topic Gen. Roger A. Pryor. when questioned, said:

"Why, a deadlock can be avoided by electing as President pro tempore of the Senate a person who is not a member of that body." Q.-Would that be legal ?

A .- Clearly. Consult Story's Commentaries on the Constitution. The Constitution, making provision for the election of a President protempore and other officers of the Senate, does ber of the Senate. Besides, another section of the Constitution implies that the presiding officer of the Senate need not be a member of that No doubt THE SUN could if it wanted to, but body, since it is required in case of the im-

of electors.

Q.—What might be the practical operation of the theory at this time?

A.—On a meeting of the Senate the body must organize by electing a President pro tom, before admitting the three Republican Senators from New York and khode Island. Of course, the Democrats will then be in the majority, and would probably elect a Democratic President protem. By means of the bady, the Democrats would secure permanent control of the Senate, and so have a negative control of the Federal Legislature. In the case, then, of a vacancy in the Presidential office, a Democrat would then become President of the United States.

Q.—But might not the Republicans, in the event of the casal or temporary absence of this President protem, superseds him by electing a different President protem.

A.—I suppose not. The President protem, will be elected to serve while the Vice-President exercises the office of President. This is the requirement of the Constitution.

Q.—Would your recommend the Democrats to elect a non-member as President protem, of the Senate?

A.—I would not. I make no suggestion either way. I am not in politics. You ask me a question of constitutional and parinamentary law, and I answer you. That is all.

An Ex-Legislator's Singular Beath. From the Little Rock Gravita.

A singular accident is reported to-day from Arkansas Collett. The Roy P 15 shirth formerly hepresolutative, while on his was home from Extraca Sorrows,
whither he had gone for his health, which he stided by a first
ing tree. Smith had competed for the health of the British had been
with two men who were with him and was said had
but, which his companions short in the wagne. About
included the free unifer which they had encamped soid
denly tell. I was hollow, and book in two the body of
it lading on Smith's best crushing him to death.

Will areas of A Sorial Di Werds, III
But thought her paste will be will be seen to b

BUNBEAMS

-There are 163,293 more Baptists in this ountry than there were last year. The present total is

et down as 2,296,327. -The Baptist Home Missionary Society wants to raise \$500,000 as a jubiles offering to mark its semi-centennial year. Some of the rich Baptists favor

-A Japanese editor who conducted a paper

Coaks went to England to study English civil He there became a Christian, and was baptized. The itor who took his place has become a Christian, too. -Great crowds of people have been at-

ending the mission church at Beirut, in Syria. The attraction to the people has been the delivery of some of Moody's sermons, which have been translated into the modern Syriac language. -The offer of the Presidency of Washinge

ion and Jefferson College at Washington, Pa. was not infliciently tempting to induce the Rev. B. L. Agnew, D. D., to leave the prosperous church in Philadelphia of which he has for several years been pastor. -In Detroit, when the Reformed Episcopalians wanted to hold a service and had no church of

their ewn, the Rev. Dr. Eddy of the First Congregational Church courteeusly placed his building at their service. Bishop Chency preached to a large congregation -The Southern Presbyterians, not finding mission work enough to do among the colored people of this country, contemplate a new mission in Africa, between the Congo and the Ogove Rivers. This region was

-There has been something like an earth-

rmerly one of the great centres of the slave traffic

quake among the professors in the Presbyterian Theo. orical Seminary of Chicage. The old corps have departs ed, and the new professors have reported for duty. Only ten new students present themselves as seekers lay the elogical knowledge. The seminary can hardly be said f money has been spent on it. -While the Rev. Dr. Robinson has been

in Europe his Memorial Presbyterian Church in Madison avenue has been magnificently decorated. The galleries have been altered and improved, and the whole interior resents a radically different appearance from that of ormer days. The renovation was a pleasant surprise to Dr. Robinson, who knew nothing of it until he entered -Brother Colcord begins anew his preach-

ing services at Chickering Hall on Sunday afternoons This is his sixth season. Despite the adverse prophecies of certain stately preachers in the neighborheod, who inferred from the meaure condition of their own congre-cations that his benches would be empty, Mr. Colcord has from the beginning drawn large audiences. A well trained choir is one of his attractions.

of average intelligence can make a telling speech to a Sunday school with an illustration so felicitously in keep ing with to-day's current of popular thought.

-The Methodist ministers of Philadelphia are in a state of misery on account of the dinzs of the wicked reporters of the secular press. These carnal and unregenerate persons have been guilty of the offence of reporting the ministerial meetings in a way which dis-pleased the brethren. Sometimes these breaken said queer and funny things which were not intended for publication. They were much annoved to be the that the wicked reporters took particular pleasure to noting these things, while omitting to record the more scrious reverent speakers. The preachers appointed a committee to wait on the Philadelphia editors and ask for more faithful reports. Some of this committee thought that what was printed was too greatly conden ad They speeches. At this the editors loudly smiled But the preachers say that it the reports cannot be given in full the reporters shall not be admitted. It will be recollected that the "Preschers Moving" of this city some time ago reduced itself from being one of the most attractive gatherings in town to the level of a meeting so meless that nobody eared to see a time upon it. This was by its action in excluding the reporters. The Philad spins etc. tors deny that they have done any injustice to the preach-

-The death of President Gardeld still

file all minds and hearts, and naturally and properly the preachers to-day will many of them sicas on that subject. Pastor Moment, in the Spring Street Presbytenot require that the President pro tempore, any rian thurch of this city, will preach on "The Nation's more than those other officers, shall be a mem-Thirty-seventh Street Methodist Church the Rev. Mr. Blake will talk of "The Nation's Dead;" Hall the Rev. Samuel Colcord will draw less us frem body, since it is required in case of the impeachment of the President that the Chief Justice shall provide over the Senate furthermore, we have an instance in the House of Lords of a parliamentary body being presided over by a porson other than a member. When the Keeper of the Great Seal chances not to be a peer, and it has repeatedly so happened, he presides, nevertheless, over the House of Lords. Nothing, therefore in the Constitution or in the principles of parliamentary law requires that the President of the Senate. Indeed, the Constitution plainly contemplates otherwise, since it makes the vice-President President of the Senate, the case of an equal division in the Senate, the casting vote being given by the President pro tem, a deadlock would be prevented.

Q.—Under the operation of this theory a man might become President of the United States who was never elected by the people, and was never a member of the Senate?

A.—Certainiy. By the Constitution the President of the United States is not elected by the people, but is chosen by an independent body of electors.

Q.—What might be the practical operation of the theory at this time?

A.—On a meeting of the Senate the body must the life of "The Christian President:" Dr. Ferris, in the Street Methodist Church the subject will be Linking Back to the Assassington," Paster Seguing a select in the French Baptist Mission will be "Bessel are the Dead that Die in the Loca-Garffeld our Actual Blustration;" the paster of the Fourth Presidential a bareh will draw attention to "thir Sorrow;" "His Bust Mosain and Lasting Memorial" will be the topic in the first Hap-tist Church, Father & Connor of the Independent Catholic Church will preach on "Our Departed Preachest-Christ, not the Pope Cardinal, his Man Press." Paster Davis, in the Madison Avenue Confrequencial Church, will tell of the "Strength and charm of the Dead President's Character" These are but a top of the sermons on topics suggested by the event of the hou this city. In Brooklyn it will be the exception where the services are not more or less memorial in a paraclet. Dr Talmage will preach on "The Death of the Gaf-field," the congregation of the Butford determine? "The ball will learn "Lessons from the President brd." in the Bedford Congregational a subject will be "One Mississent's Misof Guitau;" in the Chirch of the Chirch the subject will be "Enrice Facia of the their Lessons," By Smaller, in the Contional Church, will provide two sermous ; President Garffeld, for 1 core if, in the M. Church, with laws as 5 - 1 in f, " A Pray Paster Philips, in the Sommerfield Mer-will speak of "A Nation in Words," in